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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE President has at length suspended Secretary Stanton, and appointed General Grant to act in his place. The latter accepted the position and Mr. Stanton submitted to his displacement under protest.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Central Pacific Railroad, for July, are about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in gold. This is on one hundred miles of road, from Sacramento to the summit of the Sierre Nevada.

AT THE recent election in Kentucky one of the candidates was charged with having been in the Union army during the war. As the charge was damaging his prospects he published a card in which he positively denied having had anything to do with the Union army. That is the State in which there was a great Democratic victory the other day.

ABOUT this time the shower of meteors predicted by philosophers may be expected. The earth in its orbit, it is said, passes through one meteoric region in August, and through another and greater one in November. Last November we passed through mainly in daylight, and nearly lost the sight; but in Europe, which was then in the shadow, the display was grand.

THE Union Paper Collar Company, which has been laboring for many months to secure a monopoly of the trade, has applied to the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, to restrain the sale of the goods of similar manufacturing establishments. The movement cannot possibly amount to anything, as the invention of paper collars is enveloped in much mystery, and we doubt whether any individual can successfully prove the first origin of this very important article of dress.

IT IS reported that CHARLES DICKENS is about to visit the United States for the purpose of giving a series of readings of his own productions in some of the principal cities. It is to be hoped that he will have the good sense not to attempt to write another book on America and the Americans. Were he to give the world his impressions upon American toadies and flunkies, who will be more apt to come within the range of his observation than other classes of our people, it might be well enough.

THE subject of compulsory education and establishment of a system of free schools at public expense is under discussion in the legislative chambers in France. This is a significant index of the progress of opinion in Europe; and it is not at all improbable that another decade will see systems of popular education established in every State in Europe, modeled substantially after those of the States of this Union. The present reform movement in England is pretty sure to result in something of this kind.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW received 644 majority in KNOXVILLE over ETHERIDGE, where he resides. In GREENE, President JOHNSON'S own county, BROWNLOW'S majority was 738, and 90 in the town of Greenville, the President's home. The Nashville *Times* says the returns from the middle part of the State, indicate that fully twenty per cent., or over 8,000 colored voters were deterred from visiting the polls. The same paper argues that there is no truth in the allegation that a considerable number of the original Unionists voted for ETHERIDGE. Fully ninety-eight per cent. of the white men who were in the Federal army, it affirms, supported BROWNLOW.

PROGRESS.—A large and respectable Convention of the colored people of Calvert county, Maryland, was held on the 7th to take counsel and consider the best means to be used for the intellectual, social and religious interests of the Freedmen. Major General Gregory presided, and the convention was addressed by Judge Bond and a colored man from Baltimore named Bulter, both of whom spoke earnestly and eloquently. The whites of the county gathered in considerable numbers to hear the speeches and witness the proceedings, and to their credit it is said that not a disrespectful word was spoken either to the darkies or their friends. At the close General GREGORY rose and called for the singing of the doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

which rolled out from hundreds of devotional and thankful hearts, and then all quietly departed to their homes. We think such people as these might safely vote.

RAILROADS TO THE PACIFIC.

A city called Cheyenne has been laid out on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad of the Platte, which is intended to be the metropolis of the more northern plains. It is located on Crow Creek, twenty-five miles below the Rocky Mountains, at the base of the Black Hills, on the head waters of the Platte. This is the railroad company's town—a second Altoona—where they intend putting up foundries, machine shops, etc., at an expense of one million of dollars. The lots sell for from $300 to $600, and several hundred have already been sold.

Although this town is just on the far side of the alkali region of the Upper Platte, and begirt with mountains on the north and west, it will doubtless be a place of very considerable importance, as it will be the focus of several long lines of communication with Dakotah, Idaho, Utah and Northern Colorada. Those interested in the road are endeavoring to have the triple subsidy of the government—$48,000 in bonds per mile—commence at Cheyenne; but General RAWLINS, one of the Government Commissioners, is opposed to this, and has gone into the Rocky Mountains to hunt up the point. General DODGE is said to be in favor of making Cheyenne the point.

On the general subject of railroads across the continent to the Pacific the Philadelphia *Press* makes the following judicious remarks:

From these few facts it may be seen of what immense importance to the United States, and how important it is that as many routes of railroad travel as possible should be forthwith opened to the Pacific. Every mile of road, whether through Nebraska or Kansas, will add a village or future city to the United States, and long before even these settlements shall be completed it will cause a demand for more goods and labor from the East. For our own sakes, for the sake of business in every department, and of every variety of manufactures, we should toil incessantly to induce Congress to complete these roads. There is a false impression that these roads cost our treasury money. On the contrary, the Government gains from them by simply investing in them money which is promptly paid, when due, with interest. This is all the money they get. As for the land, which is with great wisdom liberally allowed, it is simply land that would have laid waste for half a century to come had it not been settled up by these roads. It is no question for parties or politics, but one which simply tends to enrich every one and impoverish nobody. It is the interest of Pennsylvania especially that the Kansas route be extended to the sea, since it is Pennsylvania which supplies iron for the rails, and which will draw from the road no inconsiderable profits of the enterprise in which she is so largely a proprietor.

The Parisian Fashions.

On the occasion of the reception of the King and Queen of Portugal at the Tuilleries, Princess Clotilde wore a mauve silk dress, a black lace circular cape, and a white tulle bonnet trimmed with a wreath of violets. The ladies belonging to the different courts were for the most part attired in exquisite taste. The Duchess de Bassano wore a silver grey dress, a black lace shawl, and a white tulle bonnet tied at the back with a narrow white ribbon, and in front with white tulle lappets. The Duchess was accompanied by a young lady in short costume, composed of a pleating headed by a plain cross-cut band of lilac silk; the skirt was round without a pleat at the waist, and bordered with a band of lilac silk; a wide sash tied at the back, with two loops falling downwards, and a white straw *toquet* bordered with black velvet, and a small upright black feather in front completed the toilette.

Another young lady wore a white sultane dress over a mauve silk petticoat; the skirt was looped up at the right side, the under bodice was of mauve silk, and had sleeves to it; the upper bodice was of white sultane, and had no sleeves; a mauve sash encircled the waist, the ends terminating with rich fringe.

White dresses are now very general; they are trimmed with either Valenciennes or guipure, lined with colored ribbon, and a ladder of small silk bows is usually sewn the entire length of the back of the skirt, as well as on the back of the small square jacket which accompanies the skirt.

White muslin dresses embroidered with colors have been brought into fashion by the beautiful Countess Castiglone. They are ornamented with wreaths of foliage, and when silk is used for the embroidery they are very costly. I have seen an exquisite white muslin dress in this style, which was to be worn over a white silk slip. The skirt was embroidered above the hem, and *en tablier*, with a wreath of laurel leaves, small boquets of purple fuchias crossing the graceful green garland at regular intervals. When fine wool is used instead of silk for the embroidery, these dresses are much less costly and still exceedingly pretty, and they can be washed like linen, which is a great advantage. Corn flowers and violets are favorite patterns, and for slight mourning black stars and mauve pansies are general.

Muslin dresses are likewise embroidered this season in a great variety of Indian patterns, and this has most likely given the idea of the new jardiniere jackets which are to be fashionable for the forthcoming autumn. They are made of black silk, and are embroidered round the circular cape with a wreath of flowers in silks of various hues. The two ends of the back are likewise worked with similar flowers, only on a smaller scale; sometimes a fringe to match the embroidery is added round the paletot.

Seaside toilets are now occupying the attention of our principal dressmakers. Short costumes are the rage, and there is much variety both in their cut and ornamentation, showing plainly that the spirit of invention is still rife among us. Sometimes these short costumes are made with two skirts, and sometimes with only one, the trimming being laid on to simulate an upper skirt is looped up at one side, either with a gimp *agrafe*, a bow of ribbon, or a leaf cut from the same piece of silk as the dress and piped with satin a shade darker than the silk. I will describe a few short costumes which the renowned Worth has lately made, so as to give my readers some idea of this most fashionable toilet of the present day.

The first is made of pale blue silk, and is an order from Mme. Ristori. The underskirt is trimmed with cross-cut bands of blue silk braided with white soutache. The upper skirt is looped up high at each side, *a la Pompadour*, on the left side with a square sash end, which commences at the waist, and on the right side with a second sash end half the length of the others, both ends terminate with a Greek tassel. The small square paletot matches the skirt; a sash is tied at the back, and terminating with tassels, completes the toilette.

The second costume is made of sea-green silk; the under skirt is trimmed with a rouleau of satin of a darker shade than the silk, headed by a row of bows to match, sewn at regular intervals all round the hem. The upper skirt is cut out in Greek scollops, and is piped with satin. The bodice is low and square, and a black guipure *guimpe* is worn underneath. The sleeves are *a la Juive*, and black lace ones are made to fit the arm. The satin sash is trimmed at the ends with black lace.

With these costumes several ladies are wearing shoes with ornamental sandals and high heels. I cannot say that this pretty fashion is readily adopted—a fact to be regretted, as shoes are much more comfortable than boots for summer wear.

There is quite as much variety in hats this season as in bonnets and dresses. For the most part the hats are extremely small, and are trimmed with black lace and gold leaves and gold fruit; wreaths of Bismark leaves, and bands of either peacock's or pheasants' feathers. Many of them have lappets of black lace, studded with jet beads, tied at the back. Vails and strings of black lace, embroidered in gold, have lately been introduced to wear with black tulle bonnets, ornamented with gold sprays.—*The Queen.*

Great Cities and Men of Influence.

We have been much impressed by a short article in the London *Spectator*, on "The great misfortune of English cities." The writer says:

"The great misfortune of English cities is that highly placed Englishmen do not live in them. West London being excepted, we question if there is a peer, a county member or a borough member, not actually engaged in trade, who lives within the authority of a paving and lighting community, who votes at municipal elections, or who shares to any sensible degree in the life led by the inhabitants of any English town. The consequences of this social anomaly, which is peculiar to England alone among countries, are seen every day in the feeble and unsatisfactory development of our municipal life, in the absence of any steady effort to make our cities what they might be, centres of art as well as industry, of intelligence as well as capital, homes full of a rich and varied, though distinctly English, life. No man, eminent in the land, ever says with pride that he belongs to Liverpool or Manchester, Leeds or Bristol, Birmingham or Sheffield, ever makes an open attempt to secure for his city a special place in men's thoughts, such as is held in the old world by Florence, Paris or Vienna, among capitals, by Marseilles and Hamburg, Trieste and Frankfort, among minor cities, and in the new by a score of mighty municipalities like Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. Our great men's pride is not to be citizens, and from habitual residence in the country they cease not only to be interested in municipal affairs, to care who is Mayor, or whether the water supply is adequate, but to understand or like city life, to enjoy its restlessness and variety, to sympathize with the collision and progress of ideas it is certain sooner or later to develop. A sentiment which is very nearly dislike for these vast brick camps grows up in their minds, till at last the most active emotion they feel towards them is one of fear, vague apprehension of what those multitudes congregated under the smoke—in itself an approbrium to our rulers—will do with political power.

—A correspondent asks what the *Republican* thinks of a religious society that deducted a hundred dollars from their pastor's annual salary, this year to enable them to paint the church. This society did not raise the pastor's salary during the war, but they last year increased it from $600 to $900. This year it is $900 with $100 out for paint. The *Republican* thinks no amount of paint or whitewash can prevent such meanness from showing through its true color.—*Springfield Republican.*

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

SECRETARY OF WAR TROUBLE.

The President Suspends Mr. Stanton.

GEN. GRANT SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM.

Mr. Stanton Denies the Right of the President to Suspend Him.

HE YIELDS TO SUPERIOR FORCE UNDER PROTEST.

Sanford Conover's Disclosures.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

The President at ten o'clock this morning sent a communication to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, suspending him from the office of Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to Gen. U. S. Grant. The secretary was at the same time informed that Gen. Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War in the interim.

A communication was at the same time sent to General Grant, authorizing him to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

Shortly after noon Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, the Executive had any right, under the constitution and laws, to suspend him from office. Insasmuch, however, as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

General Grant, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War, and appeared at the Cabinet meeting to-day, with the object of considering certain questions connected with the country recently acquired from Russia.

SANFORD CONOVER'S DISCLOSURES.

With regard to the recent disclosures of Sanford Conover, there is the highest authority for saying that when the disclosures were before the President, with an official detail of their contents, he decided, after due deliberation, neither to order an investigation and collection of other evidence rumored to ex ist, nor, on the other hand, to let them lie in secrecy on his files, but to commit them forthwith to the public and rid himself of the whole matter as it stands.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

A special to the New York *Post* says Gen. Rosseau was in conference with the Russian Commissioner to-day, in reference to the transfer of the new territory in the Northwest.

Gen. Rosseau has received his commission and instructions as Sole Commissioner on the part of the United States to receive the Russian Possessions. The Commissioner expect to sail from New York, on the 21st inst., for San Francisco, where they will take a revenue cutter and proceed northward, taking with them about two companies of soldiers. After transacting the functions of Commissioner, Gen. Rosseau will return to Portland, Oregon, the head quarters of his Department, which includes the new Territory.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

Applications for increase of pensions, under the acts of June 6th and July 25th, are receiving the special attention of the Pension Office, and it is confidently expected those filed prior to the last inst. will be disposed on the 1st of September.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF JUDGE HOLT.

A report is in circulation to-night that Judge Holt will be shortly suspended from the functions of Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL.

There is no authentic foundation for the report that Postmaster General Randall intends to resign.

NEW ORLEANS INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Gen. Steedman emphatically contradicts the statement that has discovered frauds in the Internal Revenue office of New Orleans.

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.

A Mexican, just arrived here, brings the intelligence that the body of Maximilian had been delivered to the Prussian Embassador to be conveyed to Austria.

FROM NICARAGUA,

Distressing Ravages of the Cholera—Whole Villages Swept Away—South American Advices.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—Advices from Nicaragua state that the ravages of the cholera have been distressing. Seven hundred and ninety-four deaths are reported in the district of Leon. Whole villages on the north coast are swept away. The cases along the transit route seem to be sporadic, but even these are alarming, and the epidemic is said to have passed the limits of Rico. Two hundred ranches among the Mosquito Indians were stripped of the inhabitants.

South American news is unimportant. The Peruvian Congress voted a gold medal to Juarez.

Reports from the Argentine Republic state the revolutionary forces had defeated Cirzabal and other Generals, and several of the latter were left dead on the field, among them General Cirazabal.

The cholera had entirely disappeared from the towns of Parana and almost so from the River Platte.

Quiet was being speedily restored throughout the States of Columbia. Magdalena, however, still holds out. General Gutierrez was expected from Europe by the English mail steamer, due at Aspinwall about the 7th or 8th of August.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence Between Gen. O'Hara and the American Consul—Excitement Concerning the Execution of Gen. Vidaurri.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—It appears from the correspondence between Gen. O'Hara and the American Consul to Mexico, Mr. Ottenburg, that the former was eager to do what lay in his power to relieve American citizens from the oppressive measures of Marquez. To that appeal Mr. Ottenburg, tired and dismayed by the obstacles against which he had to contend, was prepared to leave Mexico, and had asked his passport from O'Hara.

The excitement consequent upon the execution of General Vidaurri was intense, and the American residents held a meeting to examine into the charge preferred against Mr. Wright, of having betrayed the General, who had sought a hiding place under shelter of his good faith.

FROM THE WEST.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—A fort Gibson letter says that Lewis Downing has been elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation, over Wm. P. Rose, by a large majority. The Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for Downing, who is said to be in favor of sectionizing the lands of the Nation, and other public enterprises.

The Salt Lake *Vidette*, of the 26th ultimo, says: Colorado river is risen so high as to back up the Gila river, causing the destruction of Arizona city; warehouses, stores, hotels and residences were swept away. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

It is believed that the Government has been swindled out of millions of dollars by a system of collecting money on forged soldiers' discharges, transportation vouchers, &c., recently discovered. It is said that many persons moving in respectable society are engaged in this business, and developments of a most startling character may be expected.

The Saratoga Races.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, August 12.—The first race, dash of two miles, for three year olds, was won by Ruthless in a canter, beating Virgil two lengths. Time 3.37½. Decoursey was last.

The second race, a mile heat, was won by Luther, beating Morrissey and Ear Ring. Morrissey took the first heat. Time, 1.46½, 1.47¾ and 1.49¾. In the second heat Luther, apparently winning, Morrissey was seized with cramps, and distanced.

The two year old race, for three-fourths of a mile, was won by General Duke, easily, beating Puck, second, and McDaniel's Filley. Time, 1.20¾.

Another Monster—Seven Little Orphan Girls Outraged by the Superintendent of the Asylum.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 12.—Rev. H. Wendel, who for two years has been Superintendent of an orphan asylum at Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday for perpetrating a rape on seven little girls under his charge. Wendel is a regularly ordained Southern clergyman. He confesses he has done wrong, and was taken to Philadelphia last evening.

The Sarratt Case—Difficulty Between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—At a meeting of the bar, to-day, a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain the facts regarding the disagreement between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, and report on the first Tuesday of September. No excitement or prejudice was evinced.

Corn in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—Intelligence from Hyde county, North Carolina, states that the yield of corn will be insignificant, the floods of July having almost destroyed the crop.

Fire at Wrentham, Mass.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, August 12.—A fire at Wrentham, Mass., this morning, destroyed a hotel and stables, bank building and shoe store, and badly damaged the church in which it had been set.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA.

COUNT BISMARCK AND THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Count Bismarck, though suffering from injury to his hand, occasioned by its having been caught in a door of a railway car, will preside on Thursday next at the meeting of the Federal Council of the North German States, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Confederation.

ENGLAND.

OFFICER OF AN AMERICAN SHIP KILLED.

LONDON, August 12.—*Evening.*—Information has been received here that an American ship recently attempted to make a landing at a port in the island of Formosa, but the officer in charge of the boat was killed by the natives. The name of the ship and murdered officer are not given.

IRELAND.

CAPTAIN MORIARTY CONVICTED.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Captain Moriarty, arrested during the first Fenian outbreak in Kerry, where he has been on trial for treason, before the commission in that county, has resulted in his conviction, sentence has not yet been pronounced.

AUSTRIA.

WAR VESSEL FOR MEXICO.

GIBRALTAR, August 13.—The Austrian frigate Novara, despatched to Mexico, for the purpose of bringing to Austria the remains of Maximilian, after receiving from the Government her final orders at this port, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

PORTUGAL.

TARIFF ON CEREALS REDUCED.

LISBON, August 12.—A reduction has been made in the tariff duties on all cereals imported into Portugal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 12.—*Evening.*—5-20s, 74¾. Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—*Afternoon.*—U. S. Bonds 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—*Evening.*—Cotton buoyant and prices advancing; middling uplands 10½d.; orleans 10¾d.; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed unchanged. Corn 28s 6d. Wheat 11s 10d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged. Provisions closed dull. Pork 75s 6d, and Beef 134s per bbl. Lard 50s. Bacon 44s. Cheese 52s. Tallow 44s 9d. Petroleum, 1s 2d for spirits, and 1s 4d for standard white.

LONDON, August 12—*Evening.*—Markets unaltered.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12, 1867.

STREET PREACHER ATTACKED.

A street preacher named Simpson, while denouncing the Pope and Catholics, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, was attacked with stones, knocked down and kicked by an excited crowd. The police rescued him and quelled the disturbance.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.

Advices from Nicaragua state that the ravages from cholera had been distressing. Seven hundred and ninety-four deaths were reported.

BASE BALL GAME.

The base ball game between the Atlantics and Mutuals, was won by the former—eighteen against fifteen.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

The oakum factory of Stratford & Company, Jersey City, and the buildings owned by Kingsland & Son, of New York, were burned to-day. Loss thirty-five thousand dollars; fully insured.

FATAL VEHICLE COLLISION.

A collision between vehicles at Long Branch, N. J., resulted in the death of Miss Nolan, a servant girl of seventy-six years, and probably fatal injury to Miss Murphy, daughter of the proprietor of the Madison Avenue House. The gentleman accompanying them was uninjured.

BRUTALLY OUTRAGED.

A girl fourteen years old, residing at Highland Falls, on Saturday, was taken by drunken soldier belonging to the garrison of West Point, named Joseph Paul, on Saturday. The latter was delivered to the authorities for trial.

FROM RICHMOND.

Order from General Schofield—The City Debt—Revenue Officer on Trial for Corrupt Conduct.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 12.—General Schofield issued an order to-day, of which the following is an extract: Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders from these headquarters, and that they are not to supercede the civil authorities except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action of the failure of the civil officers should be fully reported in order that the commanding General may hold them to proper accountability for any neglect of duty.

General Scofield wrote a letter to the City Council this evening, saying that no amount of city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of William James, Collector of Internal Revenue in the district, two indictments were found to-day in the United States Court, and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of $1,000 from a distiller.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Business Portion of Benicia Burned—The Plague at Mauritius—Mining Stocks, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The business portion of Benicia was destroyed by fire last evening. About forty buildings were burned.

Advices from Mauritius to May 6th, represent that ten thousand persons died of the plague in one month.

Mining stocks irregular; Savage, 4,250; Gould & Curry, 3; Yellow Jacket, 1,475; Hale & Norcross, 3,000; Crown Point, 1,500. Legal tenders unchanged.

Sailed the mail steamer Constitution, for Panama, with one hundred and twelve cabin passengers and ten hundred and forty-eight steerage, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars in treasure, on which five hundred and eighty-eight thousand goes to York.

Cleared. The steamship Active, for Victoria.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Court Martial Sentence Approved—Yellow Fever—General Apathy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 12.—General Sickles has approved the sentence of court martial in the case of Daly and Ratcliffe, who recently assaulted two Northern men in a bar-room in Columbia. They have been sentenced to six months imprisonment at Fort Macon.

Cotton has commenced quietly to-day. Apathy prevails to a large extent in the community. The number registered to-day was two hundred and fifty-six, of which one hundred and fifty-three were whites.

Crops in the South—No More Accounts Coming.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, August 12.—The weather is clear and pleasant. The cotton crop accounts continue favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. The caterpillar has appeared in some sections, but no serious damage is done. The wheat crop in Tennessee has been the largest for many years. The abundant yield has relieved thousands from starvation and there are now no accounts of suffering from sections heretofore distressed.

Yellow Fever on the Gulf Coast—Colored Troops Ordered to Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GALVESTON, August 12.—The deaths from fever for the week ending Saturday the 8th, show an increase over the previous week. The troops thus far escape.

A messenger from Corpus Christi, reports that the fever has made its appearance there and at Rockport.

Six hundred colored troops are *en route* from Brazos to New Orleans for muster out.

Cholera Nearly Disappeared at Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The cholera has nearly disappeared. There were only nine deaths last week.

Weather excessively warm yesterday and to-day; thermometer 95 degrees.

Rowing Match—Turner's Picnic.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 12.—A rowing match in Charles river between the Medellan and Southern Boy, three miles, was won by the former in twenty one minutes.

The German Turners had a grand parade and picnic to-day.

Case of Mayor Horton, of Mobile.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, August 12.—The case of Mayor Horton, arrested on Saturday for violating the civil rights bill, was tried to-day before Commissioner Turner, and Horton was released on two thousand dollars bail to appear before the United States Circuit Court.

Sudden Disappearance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—W. W. Butte, President of the Colorado Gold Mining Company, disappeared from Norfolk a few days ago, has been about to be arrested by Gen. Schofield on a charge of swindling soldiers.

Heavy Storm Anticipated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—A very heavy storm is coming towards this point both from the West and North. It is hoped there will be rain enough to be serviceable to the corn and potatoe crop.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association was held Monday evening, August 12th, at the Hall of the Association, City Building, in the Diamond.

Members present: Messrs. Torley, E. Kincaid, R. M. Kincaid, Colville, Robleson, Little, Kent, Johnson, Cupples, Swint, Ferguson and Ford.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Cupples to the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and on motion to adopt a lengthy discussion ensued, in regard to the election of First Assistant Engineer, as recorded in the minutes.

Mr. Swint asked that the names of members present at the last meeting be read. There being no roll at hand the request could not be complied with. He alleged that there had been fraudulent votes cast at the election. That twenty-five votes had been cast when there were but twenty-four members present.

Mr. Colville moved that the matter be laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Swint moved to amend by deferring the matter for two weeks and calling a special meeting. No vote taken.

Mr. Ford (Secretary) said that there were but three members present from the Good Intent Fire Company at the previous meeting, and that there were but twenty-four members in all, but that there were twenty-six votes cast, and he was of the opinion that the meeting for the office of First Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Colville said that if it was a fact that there were fraudulent votes cast, the matter should be investigated at once, and the guilty member expelled; that a man who would stoop such measures was not fit to be a member of the Fire Department.

Mr. Colville thought that a committee should be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Ford objected, and said he could not see what good an investigation would do, as it was a matter impossible to be definitely decided whether or by whom the fraudulent vote had been cast.

Mr. Torley thought the matter should have been investigated at the time that it was now too late to do anything; and hoped the matter would be dropped.

Mr. Swint still insisted that it should have been investigated at the time the fraud was perpetrated, but that the meeting was adjourned sine die by the President for reasons, which perhaps he (the President) could explain, but he (Swint) had his own opinion of the matter.

After a lengthy discussion of the matter, Mr. Colville moved to amend the minutes by striking out that portion relating to the election of First Assistant Engineer, which was voted down.

The minutes were then adopted as read.

Mr. Ford (Secretary), in a few appropriate remarks announced to the Association the death of Mr. William J. Montgomery, late a member of the Association, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to draft resolutions in reference thereto. Carried unanimously, and Messrs. Ford, Swint and Cupples appointed said committee to report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to the committee room, and after a short interval, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,—In the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the death of our late fellow member, Wm. J. Montgomery, who for a number of years filled the position of delegate from the Allegheny Fire Company in this Association, therefore,

Resolved That we bow with humble acquiescence to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Montgomery, this Association has been deprived of the services of a valuable, attentive, efficient and courteous member.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our deceased brother with feelings of the most sincere pleasure, sadness for his demise, and pleasure that we can truly assert that he was the "noblest work of God," an honest man.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this their hour of sad affliction, and commend them to the care of Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased by the President of the Association, and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh papers.

The bill for the expenses of three be appointed to confer with councils in regard to the ordinance passed at the last meeting, providing for the better government of the Fire Department.

Adopted and Messrs. Cupples, Robinson and Little appointed.

On motion adjourned.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway.

No passenger railway in the country has been more successful than the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester line, a fact not solely attributable to the wants and necessities of the people, but in a great measure to the manner in which it is managed. Captain Koontz, the worthy President of the company, is an energetic and efficient officer, and at all times has a care for the welfare and convenience of the public, as well as for the interests of the company. This is apparent in many ways, and in none is it more plainly evinced than by the courteousness and gentlemanly manners of the employees of the company, who, like the President, have an eye single to the comfort of passengers. The business of the company could not fail to increase under such excellent management. The following facts in relation to the operations of the company have some local interest attached to them, and will serve to show how great a success the enterprise has been.

There are, as is well known three distinct routes. The Spring Garden and Troy Hill, on which there are fifty-six; that make sixteen trips each from Troy Hill, via Federal to St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, the first car leaving the stables at Troy Hill at 6 o'clock a. m. and the last arriving at 11 p. m. Each car on this route travels a distance of sixty-four miles and carries on an average 60 passengers daily. Consequently the six cars carry over three thousand passengers every day, which at six cents each, amounts to $180. There are employed on this line six conductors, six drivers, five hostlers in the stables, and forty head of horses. The Ohio street and Western avenue line, which runs from the Manchester ferry to St. Clair street, this city, a distance of three miles, move ten cars, each of which makes ten trips, carrying on an average forty passengers each trip, which at the rates amounts to $2.40 per trip; and as each car makes ten trips per day, and there being ten cars, the proceeds of this line amount to $240 daily. It requires thirty-eight minutes to make the trip from Manchester to Pittsburgh. The Allegheny and Manchester is 6 a. m., and the last one leaves the station on St. Clair street at 11 p. m., arriving at Manchester at 11.30. On the Belleview street and Woods Run line, there are five cars making eleven trips each, which makes fifty-five round trips from Manchester to Pittsburgh and return, carrying a daily average of two hundred passengers, which at six cents each, would amount to $132. There are employed on these two routes fifteen conductors, fifteen drivers, ten stable hands and one hundred and twenty-seven horses and mules. The total daily receipts of the company exceed $600, and the expenses amount to about $300, being a net income of over two thousand dollars per day. These figures are not official, but collected from outside sources, and are perhaps as correct as can be obtained.

Boarding House Robbery—Unjust Suspicion.

A robbery was perpetrated at boarding house No. 37 Irwin street, during Sunday morning, under the following circumstances: Lieut. McMullin, of the city police, seriously injured in the performance of his duty some time since, is living at the house, and brother Odd Fellows have watches at his bedside nightly since the occurrence. On Sunday night Messrs. Jacob Rinner and R. Gracey, of the Lodge, were with him. Mr. Rinner remained awake during the fore part of the night, and Mr. Gracey during the latter part. In the morning the latter awakened Mr. Rinner and found after left, and not long subsequent it was discovered that Mr. Rinner's purse had been removed, Mr. R. missing his watch and five dollars in money, taken from his vest, and William McMullin, brother of the injured man, sixty-five dollars. At what particular time the robbery was perpetrated, is not known, much less the robber, although a boarder in the house has been arrested on suspicion. Mr. Gracey, one of the brother Odd Fellows "on watch," is not suspected, no doubt being entertained of his entire innocence after a thorough investigation of the matter was instituted. The statement in the *Chronicle*, intimating that he was the guilty party, is unwarranted, to say the least. The statement think, designedly, or without some basis, cannot be borne out by the facts. Mr. Gracey, on the 2d inst., received a telegram "by the Board of Health," announcing the death from the fever Mr. J. B. Williams, special officer of the Board of Health, Secretary of the Lodge to which Lieutenant McMullin belongs, had more or less control in designating members of the Lodge to wait upon their late brother, and Mr. Gracey, who had nothing whatever to do in the matter, and Mr. Williams in designating Mr. Gracey as one of the watchers, he was only doing, on that day night, was discharging a duty required of him as Secretary of the Lodge, entirely unconscious of the fact that Mr. Williams, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Board of Health, had selected him for the duty. The reflection, therefore, upon a brother Odd Fellow and also upon the Board of Health, is entirely uncalled for, as we are assured is the slightest suspicion attaches to Mr. Gracey as being concerned in the robbery. The name of the party who was arrested on suspicion, a resident of Washington, Pa., who had been boarding at the house for some time, is at present in the Central station awaiting a hearing.

"Gone South."

John Walker, a boy about sixteen years old, who has been for the past year employed in the Brunswick Billiard Saloon, taking advantage of the absence of the proprietors, decamped Sunday with the past week's proceeds, and several articles of clothing. Some time ago Messrs. Gates & Nelson, managers of the saloon, went to Chicago, leaving Walker in charge of the saloon. Sunday he made a call at the boarding house where Mr. Harry Warren, another employee of the saloon, boards, and left a letter for that gentleman, saying good for him not to open it until Monday morning, for it was a grand joke. Mr. Warren did not receive the let

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

THE CRISIS.

During the past few days the people of the United States have been deeply agitated by the reported intention of the President to remove Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War and Major General SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District. But for recent and most extraordinary laws recently passed by Congress not a doubt would exist as to the authority of the President to make these removals, and for reasons satisfactory to himself alone. Congress passed the laws to which reference has been made for the purpose of abridging what has previously been regarded as prerogatives of the Presidential office. Nor will any candid and well-informed man question that in thus setting up new and broad limitations to the power of the Executive, Congress ran as near encroaching upon the Constitution as it was possible for it do and yet avoid trespassing upon forbidden ground.

The plea presented in justification of these extreme measures is the absolute necessity that exists, for the safety of the country, of hedging the President about so that he cannot do what he would. This is only another form of saying that the President makes so mischievous a use of his powers that he cannot be safely trusted. We fully concur in the judgment. What then?

We submit that when Congress made clear discovery of the fact that the President could not be trusted; that he was using all the authority with which he was armed, and straining that authority at every point, not only to thwart the will of the loyal masses, but to protect the rebels and encourage them in maintaining inside of the Union the essential controversy for the promotion of which they appealed to arms; and especially when they found he was performing acts for which no power is conferred on him either by the statutes or the Constitution, it was manifestly the duty of the Houses to proceed against him by impeachment. It seems to us that much of the extraordinary legislation to which Congress has felt constrained to resort to circumvent the President and so prevent him from consummating his schemes, will be regarded in the future, by all students of history, as indications that the Representatives of the States and the People through sheer timidity and half-heartedness, failed to do not only what was clearly their duty, but what they actually believed they ought to do.

When circumstances justify such statutes as several of those Congress has passed over the President's veto, the time has fully arrived in which the House of Representatives should prefer Articles of Impeachment against the President, and the Senate proceed to try, convict and depose him.

What recently brought Congress together in special session? The voice of the loyal people, and nothing else. The President, in accordance with his settled scheme, was endeavoring to ignore and set aside the unmistakable will of the nation, as embodied in law. The result was an outburst of indignation from the people, so long and loud that the members of Congress felt constrained to proceed to Washington and set up new impediments in his way. How ineffectually this was done, is attested by the present embroilment about Gen. SHERIDAN.

This has gone nearly as far as it will be allowed to go. If the President shall persist in his course, and Congress shall fail to impeach and remove him, the people will impeach the larger part of the present members of Congress by leaving them at home upon the expiration of their present terms of service.

Doubtless the impeachment of a President is a serious matter, and not to be entered upon without abundant and pressing cause. But, as we have already remarked, if the necessity for such enactments as Congress has been impelled to provide, does not furnish cause for impeachment, then it is hard to conceive what combination of circumstances would make impeachment a solemn duty. It is time this matter was looked fairly in the face, and decisive action taken upon it.

THE POINT OF HONOR.

Were the question between Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. STANTON a mere personal affair, involving no grave public interests, we should agree with Senator SHERMAN, who, upon the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, said,

"If I supposed that either of these gentlemen [the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of State] was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the distinct intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly, as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all."

But this is one of those extraordinary cases where a high sense of duty overrules and holds in abeyance those fine sentiments which in ordinary times regulate the conduct of honorable men. Seeing as he does, that the chief of the nation is resolved, if possible, to nullify and render inoperative one of the most important laws ever enacted by Congress, and that the only way in which the mischievous purpose can be thwarted is for him to remain firmly at his post, his countrymen and impartial history will both honor him for magnanimously waiving a personal affront rather than that the country, especially the South, should suffer the incalculable damage which would have resulted from the removal of faithful and fearless men from the posts of guardians of loyal people, and having their places filled with others whose sympathies are with the rebels and their cause.

There are occasions sometimes in the history of nations when the man towers above the officer, and this is one of them. In ordinary times the chief of a department is regarded as subordinate to the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and men of all shades of opinion would concede the right of the latter to dismiss him if he saw proper. But this is not an ordinary time. It is one of public danger, and made so by the obstinate determination of the Executive to render nugatory the legislation of Congress. Suppose Mr. STANTON, on a point of honor, were to abandon his post, our house would be divided against itself; for the power of Congress would be broken because its enactments would remain unexecuted. Were STANTON to resign, as the President has invited him to do, his place must necessarily be filled by the latter; and we may be sure that the person chosen would be one who would do his bidding; but as things now stand, the President can only suspend him, and then at the meeting of Congress in November, report the matter to the Senate, with his reasons for having done so. As the only reason he could give would be that the Secretary endeavored to render obedience to the law which the President is laboring to nullify, the suspended Secretary would be re-instated in office and confirmed, and thus rendered entirely independent of the President. The suspension of Mr. STANTON, therefore, so far from strengthening the President in the war which he has chosen to wage against Congress, would have the contrary effect, and for that reason we do not believe that he will be suspended. Interests of the gravest moment, and which, possibly, involve the stability of the government and the peace of the nation, hang upon the firmness of this one man. How absurd, then, to talk about paltry questions of etiquette in connection with such a question!

—There is in the War Department a confession of Atzerot, in which he gives an account of an interview with Booth on the day of the assassination, when Booth told him that Surratt had arrived in Washington.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Good Butter.

If you fail to sell your butter at the highest market price, you may be certain that it is not of the best quality, and that the fault is all in the making. There are a few simple rules, which, if followed strictly, will insure good butter and fair prices—the first, and most important of which is perfect cleanliness in every stage of the process of making. Without this, all other conditions will be fulfilled in vain.

1. Your milk pails, pans, cream pot and churn, must be washed perfectly clean every time they are emptied, and then thoroughly rinsed in boiling hot water, wiped with a clean towel and dried in the sun and fresh air.

2. Before milking, brush the cow's bag before you set the pail under, and get off the loose, fine hairs, which will otherwise fall into the milk; and if the teats or bag are dirty, wash them clean with cold water.

3. Set your milk in a cool, airy place, where it will be secure from smoke, soot, ashes, dust and flies, and take off the cream before it turns to clabber. To get all the cream before the milk turns, it is an excellent plan to set the pails into kettles over the fire with a little water in them, and heat the milk nearly to the boiling point, and stir it before straining. By this means you will get all the cream in twelve hours, perfectly sweet and free from lumps of clabber.

4. Every time you add fresh cream to the churning, stir the whole well together, and keep the cream excluded from all manner of dirt and foul or hot air.

5. When churned, work the buttermilk thoroughly out of it. To do this, some work it in cold water, believing that it requires less manipulation to accomplish it, and results in less injury to the grain of the butter, which is injured by excessive working; but if water is used, care must be taken to work that out, or it will be as the butter-milk in its effect upon the butter. Pure rock salt, if ground fine, is as much better for butter as it is for pork in the coarse state. Salt freely, but not excessively. Butter that is too fresh is insipid, however perfect it may be in other respects.

6. Pack closely in perfectly tight, clean crocks or tubs, scalding them thoroughly just before they are brought into use, and keep the butter covered with a strong brine of rock salt.

These rules faithfully followed will cause your butter to be sought after at the highest prices. But if, on the contrary, you wash your milk things in tepid, greasy dish water, wipe them with a greasy dish cloth, and set them for use without scalding—if you let all the hairs and dirt go in that will in milking, strain through something that has holes as large as your finger, set your milk where your bacon should be, and where it will catch all manner of dirt, and let it stand till it will stand alone taking off the cream—you need not wonder that nobody wants to buy your butter.—*Wis. Farmer.*

Thinning Fruit Crops.

We once heard a successful raiser and marketer of peaches say that by thinning the crop to about one-third or one-fourth its ordinary numbers on loaded trees, he was still able to obtain as many bushels as before, on account of the increased size, and to obtain triple price. During an abundant season his neighbors, who neglected thinning, found it difficult to get fifty cents per bushel, while he sold all his readily at a dollar and a half. All trees that overbear and all that have defective fruit, either from the attacks of insects, or otherwise, will be much improved in the quality of their crops by timely thinning—remembering always to pick off the poorest specimens and leave the best. Even the apple crop, which is cheaper and more abundant than most others, should not be neglected. If any one who doubts will remember for a moment that an overloaded tree has to be finally picked by hand, he will see the propriety of doing a part of his picking so early in the season that the portion left may be improved by the operation.

Suppose, for example, that a tree has at the present moment three thousand growing apples upon it, and that two thousand are small or scabby, or infested with the apple worm or stung by the curculio. If he allows these three thousand all to grow, they will crowd each other, and none of them will be large and fine flavored. But, if suffered to remain, they must all be finally handpicked, and carefully let down and carried in baskets. Now, instead of this laborious process, let the owners pick off two thousand poor ones, which, requiring no care to keep from bruising, may be done with great rapidity. The remaining thousand, which will then have a chance to swell up in size and become perfect in flavor, may be gathered when mature with far less trouble than the original three thousand. Let the experiment be made now in season.—*Country Gentleman.*

How to Raise Plums.

Many people, in fact most people, think it a very difficult matter to raise plums. As usually cultivated, it is of little use to plant plum trees. The young plums all fall a prey to the curculio. This is the experience of all who plant a few trees. And but few persons plant more than five or six or eight or ten trees—they think these will afford enough fruit for the family. But the family never see any of the ripe plums. The curculio wants all these few trees produce.

Now there is a secret about plum raising. We have discovered it in traveling over the country. We never visited a large plum orchard in all our life that we did not find plenty of fruit. And we never visited any place with only eight or ten trees and found a good crop of this fruit. Now these facts set us to thinking, and the result of our thoughts is this, that it is very easy to have all the plums you want to eat and sell. The secret connected with plum raising is to plant plenty of trees, so as to give fruit to the curculio and to yourself also. If you will plant fifty or a hundred or two hundred trees, you will have fruit enough for everybody. Every such orchard that we ever visited had plenty of ripe fruit. Some even complained that the curculio did not thin out the fruit enough—that the trees were overloaded.

So we say to our readers, if you plant plums at all, plant fifty or one hundred trees, then you will be sure to have all the fruit you want. It sells for five to ten dollars a bushel in St. Louis market, and is one of the most profitable crops raised.—*Rural World.*

Indian Fruit Pies.

Use for fruit in summer, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, and all the other good berries, cherries, apples, peaches and pears; and in winter, raisins, currants, citrons, prunes and dried berries. Make a crust half meal and half flour—that makes it short enough without lard or butter, a great saving when one is thirty and the other seventy-five cents per pound.

The pie-dishes being limned with crust, have the filling material made up in this manner: Good new milk, so sweetened that the acid fruit will not curdle it—say two quarts for ten family pies. The milk is thickened first with scalded yellow meal to the consistency of pretty thick gruel, the pie-dishes or pans are about half filled with this mush and whatever fruit to be used is then laid into it, nearly filling the pans, the whole covered with a pretty thick crust, and baked as any other pie. In cold weather it may be well to mix mince meat with the batter, instead of fruit, making capital Indian mince pie.

Liquid Manure for Fruit Trees.

M. de Thier recommends liquid manure to be applied three or four times during the summer, over the whole extent of surface that the roots of fruit trees may be presumed to occupy. He advises the surface soil to be removed a few inches deep before the application, and replaced afterward, or some mulching in its place. He gives four kinds of liquid manure, either of which may be used: *First*, guano mixed with eight times its bulk of water. *Second*, oil-cake, finely bruised, and mixed with six times its bulk of water. *Third*, excrementitious matter mixed with water, and rendered inodorous by mixing two pounds of green copperas with twenty-two gallons of the liquid. *Fourth*, urine mixed with four times its quantity of water.

Profits of Farming.

We often hear it remarked that there is no profit in farming. Well, if there be no pecuniary profit beyond a good living, (though this is seldom the case now,) there is a *pleasure*, and we know of no more rational way of enjoying the competency which a man may have obtained by his industry and enterprise, than in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are or should be gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility, that is not indebted to kings and princes for its institution, and may, if he chooses, be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race.

To Preserve Cranberries.

Wash the fruit, and weigh three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; boil the fruit entirely soft in a little water; stir often to keep from burning. When boiled soft, stir in the sugar and boil five minutes; take up in moulds and jars, and cover close. Cranberries may be preserved well in brown sugar; if the sauce is prepared from it every time it is used, the fruit may in the autumn be put in a firkin filled with water. It it freezes, it is no injury, but rather an improvement to the berries. The cranberries that are gathered in low, icy grounds in the spring, makes an elegant jelly, boiled, strained, and a pound of sugar added to a pound of juice and pulp.

Apples for Cows.

Ripe and mellow apples fed carefully to cows, will produce an extra secretion of milk. Sweet apples are doubtless preferable for this purpose to sour; yet the latter, when not too acid, are a valuable feed, and should be given in small quantities as long as they can be preserved sound and free from rot. To apply the produce of the orchard in this way is much more economical than to make it into cider, which, as a beverage to be drunk commonly, either at meals or other times, often produces very unpleasant consequences, but rarely, if ever, does much good.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Keep Your Best Stock.

Many farmers are in the habit of selling their best animals, as they will bring the highest price. A greater mistake cannot be made. A difference of ten, or even twenty per cent., in the price of a single animal, is a small affair compared with the difference of a whole herd. By keeping the very best to propagate from, the whole may be made of equal excellence, and in the course of a few years numerous animals might be produced, having the excellent properties that now distinguish some few of the best.

TENNESSEE.

A writer in the Nashville *Daily Press and Times* draws a horrible picture of the state of society in that State where the rebel element is strong. We quote a passage:

The condition of the State is horrible, especially in the West. The truly loyal portion of our people is literally trodden under foot, not only proscribed, but publicly pointed out in many instances, and designated as objects of scorn and contempt to respectable (rebel) society. The West Tennessee *Whig* promises, as soon as it learns the names of those who voted the *Radical*-Union-Republican ticket, to publish all of them in a "*black list.*" The little boys on the streets are taught by their elders to greet them with hisses, slang and blackguardism, as they pass along. Every species of abuse, malediction and uncleanness of speech is heaped upon them or thrust at them by those whose pretensions to gentility and chivalry are intolerably ludicrous. In fine, the sentiment of hatred towards the Government, suppressed by the national laws, and forbidden to break out openly in fresh rebellion, finds vent in a thousand unheard of ways—oozes out, as it were, from every pore of the Southern skin, and gains expression in an incessant, dirty stream of petty meanness, unprecedented in the history of political depravity.

Our poor Saxon ancestors, under the armed heel of the Norman, were not more completely enslaved and oppressed than are the real Union people of the Western division of this State to-day. It is true we have the Constitution and the laws on our side; but the Constitution is pronounced a fraud, and the laws unconstitutional. We live, and tremble for our lives, under a system whose existence was believed to have ceased when the *war ceased.* (!) We are a part of the great loyal Republican majority, or party of the country—a party which, conquering the enemies of the Government, and suppressing a gigantic rebellion, was supposed to have given constitutions and laws, republican, just and good, to every part of the country. But we are regarded by the conquered as a small, insignificant, and worthless minority, a mere faction standing or lying in the path of a great, noble, magnanimous and triumphant people whose right to shape the political system and control public affairs it is *treason* to dare to dispute!

TROUBLE BREWING.—The new Canadian Confederation does not start off under altogether the happiest auspices. The party leaders are wrangling among themselves, and the opposition are daily acquiring strength. Lower Canada is jealous of Upper Canada, and their respective journals denounce each other in unmeasured terms. The Browns, McGees, Howes, Camerons, McDonalds and Cauchons are, to say the least, having a decidedly lively time of it. Already do some of our Canadian exchanges begin to predict the failure of the Confederation. Our neighbors will never find any true and lasting union, except under the Stars and Stripes.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Dr. Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has now procured a medicinal article for public and general use; but which has stronger testimonials, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery and general debility of the whole system, try but one gentle bottle? We will never ask you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself and the beneficial results, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If then we say to you in confidence that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and wonderful—we will renounce our profession as a cheat to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

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THE POISONS OF THE DAY.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Chemists of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also the efficacy of unadulterated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaim the merits of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is combined are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions are habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant that combines anti-bilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my dear case, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, J— C—.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The Bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

WINDOW SHADES, of all styles, colors and sizes; also, stuff holland. Transparent Green Oil Cloth, of all widths and at low prices. Wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

26 and 28 St. Clair street.

OIL CLOTHS—For Floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c., of all widths and patterns, and of best quality, for sale wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber Depot, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather Belting, of the best quality; also, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., of all sizes and best quality, and lowest prices. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

26 and 28 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

AT FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 13, '67,

BY A SELECT CHOIR,

Under the Direction of Professor W. A. LAWTON.

C. C. MELLOR, Esq., will perform two choice selections on the Organ.

Proceeds for a benevolent purpose.

Admission, 50 CENTS. Tickets at the Book Stores and Door. au1:d3t

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au13

HOUSE AND LOT

IN EAST LIBERTY,

Corner of Broad street and Negley avenue, ten minutes' walk from Railroad Station. NEW FRAME, four rooms and kitchen, pump water, out-houses, stable, fruit trees, &c. Lot 90x187. Will be sold cheap.

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

au13:d

ANTHRACITE COAL.

All parties desiring a supply of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines

WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,

By leaving their orders with

WM. BINCHAM,

au1 :d44 366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

DOMESTIC

COTTON GOODS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

au13

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

To all who love a

GOOD CUP OF TEA OR COFFEE,

And do not wish to drink adulterated articles.

The American Tea Co.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Have a full line of those same Teas and Coffees, which give such satisfaction to the thousands of families who now use them daily.

FINE BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS, $1,25 per lb.

FRESH ROASTED COFFEE, 3 lbs. for 91.

No inferior goods sold at any price. We retail at the New York wholesale rates. au13:d3t

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

lyls-wo&tu-thas

BANKRUPTCY.

REGISTERS AND ATTORNEYS

Can be furnished with

BLANKS IN BANKRUPTCY,

At the Stationery Store of

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third Sts.

au8:d24

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BEGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE. CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at short notice.

W. H. SOWS, Manager.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF LEEMAN E. BYCH,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond alley, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HAMLIN, Register, on the 26th day of August, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

au9:d3t U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, A. ROWLEY, Deputy. (As Messenger.)

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, preparatory to removing back into their new building, No. 61 Fifth street, next to corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, etc., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, statuary, Setts of Precious Stones, Regulators, French Clocks, etc., etc., together with all their fixtures, consisting of a large amount of silver mounted plate glass show cases, counters, desks, &c., &c.

About the first of October we expect to re-open our new store with an entire new and fresh stock of JEWELRY, specializing to a first-class JEWELRY House. Very respectfully,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

No. 39 FIFTH STREET,

Next to Bank Block.

ALEX. PATTERSON'S

LUMBER YARD,

Corner Chestnut and Preble Sts.,

Sixth Ward, Allegheny, formerly Manchester.

A large stock DRY PINE BOARDS, Flooring, Siding &c., Rough and Dressed Siding, 18 and 20 feet Boards.

50,000 feet Dry Oak Boards.
50,000 feet Ash, 1, 2 and 3 inches thick.
50,000 feet Poplar, 1 and 2 inches thick.
Also, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. au9:d23

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds, due August 1st, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Pittsburgh, July 24th, 1867. jy31:os3

GURLAY BROS.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS

27 Barclay St., near Church St.,

NEW YORK.

N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.

WILLIAM A. HERRON,

No. 89 Grant Street,

Office for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE, and NEGOTIATION of REAL ESTATE, GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES. au1:d57

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold.

FOR SALE—BOILERS—FOUR SECOND-HANDED BOILERS, 6 inches in diameter, 24 feet long, with two 8 inch flues. No. 2 iron steam drum, 36 inches in diameter; stand pipe 14 inches in diameter, No. 3 iron, with fire front, grate bars and linings, safety check and blow off valve complete. Inquire of WM. BARNHILL & CO., No. 9 Penn street. jy31:d3t

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Just received and receiving (by express, daily,) fresh selected Eggs, from the best Ohio packers.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

jy30:2TS 245 Liberty St., foot of Seventh.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—The best and only Wringer that is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. For sale by the sole agents for Allegheny county,

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

au9 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, if you want curly and glossy hair, send and get one package of my SILVER DUCK CURL. Use GRAHAM. Warranted to curl. Sent by mail for 75 cents. Address, E. G. GRAHAM, Lan Handle, W. Va. au9:d3t&d7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

10,000 GALLONS

STONEWARE.

For sale at manufacturer's prices, at No. 296 PENN STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD.

au13:d3t

NOTICE.—The party who left a WATCH at my Barber Shop, on the 15th day of May last, is requested to come after it, pay charges and take it away.

H. B. WILLIAMSON,

au13:d3t 193 Federal street.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh.

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

FREEPORT

BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 Wood Street.

au13:d3t

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au13

PORTRAIT

OF

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,

Now Ready.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that his great

PORTRAIT OF HON. THAD. STEVENS,

ENGRAVED ON STEEL,

BY THE CELEBRATED ARTIST, JOHN SARTAIN,

Is at length completed, and the Portrait is now ready for delivery.

Both as a specimen of the perfection of modern art, and as a correct likeness of the distinguished Statesman whose features it portrays, this is undoubtedly a work whose merits have seldom been equalled; and one of which all the numerous admirers of Mr. STEVENS will desire to obtain a copy.

As heretofore stated, the price of the Portrait will be $5; or in an elegant black Walnut, Rosewood or Gilt Frame, $10.

AGENTS ARE WANTED,

In all parts of the United States, to canvass for subscribers, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

J. E. BARR,

No. 6 EAST KING ST.,

au13:d3t Lancaster, Pa.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such perfection, that we believe it to be a better article for pots than any in the market; we having secured an average stand of *six* months for each, and some lasting as long as *eight* and *ten* months. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

au13:a Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPRESSED

BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Flags, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch,

ROSIN, ISINGLASS, &c., &c.,

Nos. 122 & 125 Third St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., 9th Ward, near A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,

Rolling Mill and Hacking Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed. jy24

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 1st, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENTS for Grading, Paving and Curbing

ETNA STREET,

PENN AVENUE,

PASTURE ALLEY, and

MULBERRY ALLEY, from Carson to Carey

are all filed in this office, and

Are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office for the space of THIRTY DAYS, until August 30th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. SOOBS,

au2:d3t City Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS COAL.

HARRISBURG GAS WORKS, Aug. 6, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Harrisburg Gas Works until the last DAY OF SEPTEMBER, for the delivery of

GAS COAL,

To be used during the next year, up to September 1st, 1868. The coal must be of the very best quality, for the manufacture of gas, and delivered at the works.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned, who will give all further information on the subject.

au9:d37 GEO. BERGNER, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Beer Counters, Step Ladders, and a full line of Household Furnishing Goods. Also, Manufacturers of SIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c. jy13:d&wly

AN OPENING FOR BUSINESS is offered by the proprietor of a manufacturing establishment now in successful operation in this city. The proprietor will give satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell, and will, if desired, retain an interest in the concern. Capital required about $11,000.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

Apollo Building, Fourth street.

jy29

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO.,
No. 71 Fifth St., (Room 6.)
PITTSBURGH, AUG. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office, on or after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

au13:d3t

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY to buy the

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 106 GRANT STREET.

mh16 F. C. DUFFY.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, QUIETT'S GRAMMAR, and COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all the latest styles. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. jy24

NEW BOOK STORE,

Union Sabbath School Book Store.

Bibles and Testamenta, Sabbath School Library Books and Requisites; Theological, School and Blank Books, Stationery, &c. Rare and Miscellaneous Books secured, and all orders promptly filled, as cheap as the cheapest.

F. G. REINEMAN,

jy3:TuWs 113 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,

STONE LIME,

WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,

AND WATER PIPE.

Office and Warehouse, 107 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House.

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BANKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:3TS

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 69 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh, always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c.

A good price in cash will be given for New Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner. ja1:d1yrl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East to all points in

COLORADO, NEVADA,
CALIFORNIA, UTAH,
ARIZONA, WASHINGTON,
NEW MEXICO, IDAHO,
OREGON.

Two trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with Stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES, and with SANDERSON'S TRI-W

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT 12½ CENTS,

GOOD PRINTS.

AT 12½ CENTS.

Bleached & Brown Muslins.

AT 12½ CENTS.

GOOD CRASH.

AT 11 CENTS.

10-4 SHEETING, very cheap.

Dress Goods;
Ginghams;
Tickings;
Furniture Checks;
Plain Flannels;
Plaid Flannels;
White Country Flannels,
One and two yards wide;
Coverlets;
Country Blankets;
Grey Blankets;
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs;
Hoop Skirts;
Woolen Yarn, &c., &c.,

A FULL STOCK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au13

REDUCED PRICES!

IN

WHITE GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS:
LACES, real and imitation;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTING;
GLOVES, HOSIERY;
GENT'S AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
SHETLAND SHAWLS, &c.

SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

Straw and Millinery Goods at Less than Cost!

Being desirous to run our stock down as low as possible before taking possession of the new addition to our present store rooms, we will offer

DECIDED BARGAINS!

In all goods in our line.

JUST RECEIVED, 6 000 POUNDS

WOOLEN, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS,

Comprising all desirable shades and mixtures. Also, a full line BARRED FLANNELS, both of which we offer to the trade at

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

au13:no30

5,000 POUNDS

KNITTING YARN!

JUST RECEIVED.

To which we call the special attention of DEALERS AND KNITTERS.

DRABS,
SLATES,
BROWNS,
SCARLET,
VIOLET,
BLUE DE LYON,
AMORINS,
PURPLE,
MAROON,
SCT. CLOUDED,
BLUE MIXED,
BLACK MIXED,
SHEPHERD'S GREY,
BLACK AND WHITE.

500 LBS. AMERICAN ZEPHYR,

A full assortment of colors, for SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, HAMBURG WORK, LACE AND HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

At Reduced Prices!

In our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a full line of STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, to which we call the attention of Merchants, Peddlers and Dealers generally, AT LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 MARKET STREET.

and

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

jy29

4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZ,

FOR 15 CENTS, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 97 Market Street.

WIDE DARK CHINTZ, for 15c. worth 20c.
LIGHT CHINTZ, for 15c. worth 20c.
WHITE FLANNELS, all prices and widths.
LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRIC.
BIRD EYE LINEN.
LINEN DIAPERS.
NAINSOOK AND JACONET MUSLINS.
SWISS MUSLINS.
STRIPED DIMITY.

No. 97 Market Street.

au13:n30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W.T. SHANNON. J.G. STEPHENSON

jy29

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, 1867, and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN STREET, second floor, second door.

JOHN SEMPLE.

jy19:d15

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞ The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. je13:n72

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of supplies in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES, of all descriptions, on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

☞ FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite St. Clara's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CAKES. FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

☞ Parties and Balls supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. ja19:y

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH.

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and LADIES' ORDINARY.

200 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty.

my27:n60

PAINTERS.

W. S. ROWLAND ..... W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 133 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c.

F. S. HUTCHINSON ..... R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

my3:y97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN ..... JNO. SNYDER.

McCOWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap18:y38

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞ Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

UNITED STATES COURT.

Important Question in Bankruptcy —Venango County Counterfeiting Case—Counsel and Defendant Accused of Holding Out Inducements to Commit Perjury—Resettlement in Court—Counsel Requested to Withdraw from the Case.

Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

This Court met at ten o'clock Monday morning.

BANKRUPT INJUNCTION CASES.

A number of arguments in cases in bankruptcy, arising out of applications for injunctions to restrain State Courts, or officers, from interference in the way of executions on confessed judgments, in the adjustment of debts under the bankrupt law, were fixed for hearing, but owing to the important questions involved, a decision upon which would form a precedent in such cases, which have become quite numerous, the Court preferred to have the matter fully presented. This could not be done at present, in the midst of jury trials, whilst the jury and witnesses were in attendance at great expense to the Government. For this reason the arguments were deferred indefinitely, or until such time as they could be fully heard.

The following is one of the cases pending. On the 20th of July last William Burns, surviving partner of the firm of S. & W. Burns, lumber dealers of Jefferson county, filed a petition in bankruptcy. A judgment had been obtained against Burns, by the First National Bank of Clarion, for the sum of $10,000, an execution issued, and a sale of a large amount of personal property advertised to take place three days subsequent to the date of commencing proceedings in bankruptcy. On the day after Mr. Burns filed his petition, Jefferson county, through its Sheriff, George Shiras, Jr., moved the Court for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff of Jefferson county, (in which the property had been seized,) from proceeding to execute the writ of sale. The Court granted the injunction—notice having been given to the opposing counsel, Messrs. Purviance, of this city, and Theo. S. Wilson, of Clarion, that the question could be argued before the Court on the 12th inst., yesterday. Messrs. Purviance and Wilson appeared and moved to dissolve the injunction for the following reasons: *First.* No notice of the intended application was given, as required by law, and the rules of the United States Court, and no power exists, in a case like the present, to issue an injunction. *Second.* That after levy made, the property is beyond the control of the United States Court, and of the defendants, except so far as is provided for in its valuation to determine whether the plaintiff has enough to pay the judgment upon which the levy is made.

Only a partial hearing was had on this motion, for the reason above stated.

COUNTERFEITING CASE—ALLEGED SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Alfred Meyers, of Venango county, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty" to two indictments for uttering, passing, &c., and having in his possession with intent, &c., counterfeit fractional currency of the United States. United States District Attorney Carnahan was assistant in prosecuting the case by W. V. Perrine, of Titusville. For the defense, A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, Ira H. Pierce, of Titusville, Crawford county, and Hon. P. C. Shannon, of this city, appeared. Mr. Perrine opened the case, by stating what the Government expected to prove in making out the charges in the indictments. The defendant was alleged to have offended in August, 1866.

Charles H. Johnson, the first witness called, testified—Lives in Venango county; have known defendant, Alfred Meyers, a number of years; he is now living at Petroleum Centre; in September last his family was in New York State, but he was in Petroleum Centre. Have seen defendant in Pithole with counterfeit money, fifty-cent fractional currency. Saw him have the same kind of money in August, 1866; saw nine self fifty dollars of it, and think as much more remained in his possession; sold the money for thirty-five cents on the dollar; he sold fifty dollars' worth to a man who went by the name of White, sometimes by the name of Manchester. The defendant stopped at my place; keep a public house; he sale of counterfeit money took place in my house and in my presence; White (or Manchester) said the money was not as good as he had seen, and wanted to buy it for less than thirty-five cents on the dollar. At one time defendant took me to his room in the Sherman House, at Petroleum Centre, and showed me some fractional currency. Eugene English was proprietor of the Sherman House at that time; the room where I saw the money was occupied by defendant and a Mr. Short; the money was wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, and I would suppose there was about one hundred dollars; it was the same description of money I saw at Pithole; Myers said it was better; told me he got it from a man by the name of Sims, living near Syracuse, New York; Myers said he thought he should go and see Mr. Sims; think he said the money was worth forty cents on the dollar; Geo. Short was the name of the man occupying the room with Myers at the Sherman House. In November, Myers and Short came to my house, at Pithole, and while there Short endeavored to pass a fifty dollar greenback upon a Mr. Church. Myers was not present, but on the other side of the street.

Mr. Pierce objected to this evidence, as Myers was not present with Short. Mr. Carnahan proposed to follow it up by showing their connection. The Court thought the testimony about the fifty dollar greenback not proper.

Mr. Carnahan asked witness whether he ever got any counterfeit money from defendant, telling witness he might answer or not, as he chose. Witness declined to answer.

Witness testified to a conversation he had with defendant at Miller farm. Defendant said they could not cash him in bail at Erie, if he (witness) would not testify against him, and that if he (witness) wanted one dollar or a hundred dollars, he could have it. Also had a conversation with witness about a man named Dehaven, in regard to getting him not to testify. The money paid by defendant was sold as counterfeit money, defendant saying he got it from Sims. Witness never saw Sims, near Syracuse.

Cross examined by Mr. Pierce—Was sworn in this case before the Commissioner at Erie; stated some things in addition to what I stated here; recollect what I stated to the Commissioner; did not state to the Commissioner that I never saw Myers sell, have in his possession, or deal in counterfeit money; in reference to a twenty dollar bill I said I never saw him have that in his possession. The man White was arrested and ran away. Myers occupied a room in my house when he stopped at Pithole. Short did not board with me. The fifty dollars referred to was the only transaction of the kind which took place in my house. The conversation took place in the room. Did not swear at Erie that no one was present except White; did not state that the money was passed between my house and the bank. Did not state that by swearing against Myers and implicating him in the Penitentiary the Government would exculpate me. I am under bail for counterfeiting, to answer it this Court. Never told any man, since I came to Pittsburgh, or at any time, that the Government would exculpate me if I would swear against Myers; did not tell Charles Hewitt that my salvation depended upon the conviction of Myers. Did not offer a man a suit of clothes, and another fifty dollars, if they would come to Pittsburgh and swear against Myers. Did not tell a man named Harman that I could get a Mr. Burke to swear to what I wanted he (Harman) should swear, but that his (Burke's) appearance would condemn him, that he was regarded as a thief, was a thief, known as such in Venango county. Did not state to Captain Henson that I never saw or did possess counterfeit money. My examination before Mr. Marshall, United States Commissioner, at Erie, was in July last; there was an intermission in the examination, during which I did not have a long conversation with Captain Benson, in Brown's Hotel; no inducements were held out to me in this case. Was arrested in May last for counterfeiting, was tried in July at Erie, and the jury could not agree; this transpired before the examination in this case before the United States Commissioner. I am now under recognizance to appear at this Court. The conversation about the sale of counterfeit money, in August last, at my house, in Pithole, was between Myers, White and myself. Before the United States Commissioner at Erie I did not use the name of White, as detectives were after him, and what I might say would be evidence against him; I was in trouble myself, and I did not want to get any body else in trouble. I did not give information to Benson against Myers. The conversation about the fifty dollars counterfeit money took place between my house and the barn, and the money was dealt out to White in a room in my house. I have declined to answer whether I bought any counterfeit money from White.

Re-direct—No inducements in this case were held out to me by Mr. Carnahan, Mr. Benson, Mr. Marshall, the United States Commissioner, or any other officer of the United States. Beside the remarks I have given for not using White's name in my examination at Erie, I was his bail for two hundred dollars, and had a bail piece in order that I might arrest him. Was not examination before the Commissioner was in relation to a twenty dollar bill alleged to have been passed by Myers, with a man named Baker, who made the information.

Henry Burke, sworn—Am not personally acquainted with him, but have seen the defendant Alfred Myers; saw him in Pithole two or three times; the first time I ever saw Myers was when he was working in the floor of the oil refinery, of the St. Louis Company, in the spring of 1866; he came there with a man named Boyd, who bought twenty-one dollars in fifty cent pieces from Myers; saw some ten dollar bills on the Highland National Bank in the possession of Myers, which were represented by Myers as pretty good bills, and some three hundred dollars of them were sold to Boyd, at the rate of something near thirty-five cents on the dollar; Boyd took the money and hid it under the corner of a house at Dawson Center; Boyd went away; don't know where he is; another man was present at the time of the transaction between Boyd and Myers; Boyd said the third man was from Syracuse, New York; was well acquainted with Boyd; served with him in the army in the 50th New York Regiment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierce—Came to the Oil Regions, Pithole, in August, 1865. [Question—How long were you in Warren jail? Objected to and sustained.] Was in Franklin for some time. [Witness declined to answer where he boarded in Franklin and Warren.] Boyd's first name is James; he run a saloon at the Hoosier Web; don't know where he is now. The counterfeit money transaction was in the spring of 1866; can't tell what month. Never gave the information (under oath) about it until last week, before Commissioner Sprouil. Enlisted in August, 1861, and was mustered out in July, 1865; the regiment was the 50th New York Engineers. Boyd had been working in the Oil regions about one year.

James S. De Haven, sworn—In August, 1866, was living at Mr. Johnston's in Pithole; had been there nearly five months. Saw defendant (identifying him) there two or three times; saw him there in August last. Have seen a man named George Short at Johnston's, in company with Myers; saw them once there, in no other room except the bar.

By Mr. Carnahan—State whether any inducements have been held out to you in this case to swear contrary to the truth? Answer—There have. Objection overruled.

The witness proceeded to say that on Monday last he went with Mr. Pierce, one of the attornies for the defense, to see Mr. Myers, the defendant; that they went to a room; all went out save Mr. Pierce and himself; they had some conversation, after which Myers was called in, when Mr. Pierce said to Myers that witness (De Haven) identified him (Myers) positively as the man he saw at Johnson's. Further conversation took place, Mr. Pierce stating that he had "tried" Mr. Dehaven, and that he was a "brother Mason" and that his obligation, as a "Mason" bound him not to swear against him. Witness said he could not see it, that the "order" did not require of him to do as was desired, and that there was not money enough in the United States to buy him in that way. Money was offered and refused; then Mr. Pierce said he would make him a present. Following this a paper was prepared in which it was stipulated what he was to swear on the trial. On this day he called upon Mr. Pierce, at his room, and wanted a V. He had been in town all the week, had sweat considerably, wanted to get a shirt, and was short of funds. Mr. Pierce gave him a V, asked him if that would do, and then pulled out a drawer (in the room at the hotel) and offered him a shirt. Witness declined this offer, saying that with the V he could buy a shirt and have some change left. Witness next met with Myers, when the subject of money was again mentioned. Witness spoke of having some money to (camp meeting expenses,

when Myers gave him another V, and said he (witness) could have as much money as he wanted.

Mr. Carnahan produced an envelope which he said he had received from the witness, De Haven, and had not yet opened. Opening it, he took out two five dollar bills, the witness De Haven identifying one of them as having been received from Mr. Pierce, and the other from Mr. Myers.

The witness went on further to say that the circumstance had caused him much uneasiness of mind, and to ease his conscience he had consulted, after consultation with others, to relent and make a clean breast of what occurred.

At this point Judge McCandless said—Mr. Pierce we cannot permit you longer to participate in the trial of this case.

Mr. Pierce nodded assent, but did not rise to explain.

Judge Shannon—Your Honor will presume that Mr. Pierce is innocent until proven guilty.

Judge—Prudence will dictate to Mr. Pierce the necessity of withdrawing from the case until he has purged himself of what has been charged against him.

Mr. P. again nodded assent.

The witness De Haven was cross-examined by Mr. Richmond at some length, without eliciting anything further material to the rather singular feature presented in the case.

Mr. Carnahan resumed the examination in chief—De Haven stating that the witness De Haven, and Mr. Pierce, the counsel referred to, although maintaining a respectful and proper demeanor throughout, was considerably affected by it. After Court adjourned he pronounced the statement of De Haven a falsehood, and characterized him as a "perjured thief." He also states that at the proper time he would clear himself of the obloquy which is seemingly cast upon him.

VERDICTS GIVEN.

The District Attorney had disposed of a number of indictments and libels against parties residing in the Twenty-third district for violations of the internal revenue law. The cases all originated in March last, shortly after the change in the law, and it appeared that the non-compliance was the result more from a misapprehension of its provisions, difficult to obtain owing to its recent enactment. Under the circumstances, and all the parties proceeded against having agreed to pay all costs and unpaid taxes, the District Attorney and the Court consented that verdicts of not guilty might be entered.

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS.

Yesterday Isaac Brick, of Scranton, Luzerne county, and E. Pritchard, of Warren, Warren county, Pa., filed petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

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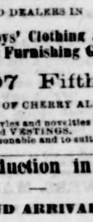

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jy13:c1

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Locust street, Manchester. Lot 50 by 178 feet. House frame, contains five rooms, water and gas.

House and Lot on corner of Sedgwick and Hamilton streets, Allegheny City, within three minutes' walk of Passenger Station. Lot 45 by 120. House brick, contains nine rooms and finished stable.

One Lot and Office Building, on Beaver street, Manchester. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Price $1,200.

Also, several small Houses and Lots in good locations. Inquire of

J. RUSH & CO.,

Beaver, near Chestnut Street, Manchester.

jy5:181

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—

A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres. Improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other farms in adjoining and more improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

JAMES WARD,

110 Grant street,

ap9:n52 opposite the Cathedral.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

FOR SALE, situated in a flourishing town near to Pittsburgh, on line of a railroad. The grounds are large; the stables are

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Are now converting into the
NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867,
All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1865, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with
Jay Cooke & Co.,
Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.
Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ROBINSON BROS.,
No. 76 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 12, 1867

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-one bonds, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1864 110; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; Consols 92½; Seven Thirties, 107⅝@107⅞; Ten Forties, 102¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 70; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Chicago and Northwestern, 68½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 92½; Fort Wayne Railroad, 108½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 81; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 104¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 45¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 27½; Mining shares—Corydon, 1,10@1,15, Gregory, 4,35; Quartz Hill, 1,80; Smith & Parmalee, 4,60; Quartz Silver, 31½.

Gold higher and the market excited, in consequence of the proposed changes in the Cabinet. Bonds are lower and Railroad shares weak, without any decided turn in the market. Miscellaneous shares are dull. Government gold-bearing bonds are firmer for 1881, 5-20's of 1862 and 1865; the balance of the list is lower, especially 10-40's and 7-30's of 3d and 3d issue. Mining shares steady with a better felling.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 10th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
August 5	$470,889 40	$94,9?7 00
August 6	292,080 88	71,389 05
August 7	293,446 17	60,803 49
August 8	283,320 15	62,168 69
August 9	237,374 11	54,178 36
August 10	232,198 69	56,893 37
Totals	$1,809,265 37	$388,373 05

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	111¾
" " 5-20s, 1862	113¾
" " 1864	110¾
" " 1865	110¾
" " 1867	108¾
"10-40s	103¾
" Consols	108¾
Illinois 6-20s	107½
June 7-30s	107⅝
July 7-30s	107⅝
Dec., Compounds, 1864	117⅝
Gold	140¾
Silver	135¾

For about two years it has been rare thing to hear anything said about oil stocks or oil companies, and our people, generally, and with good reason, too, have come to the conclusion that hereafter they will examine a little more closely before putting their means into an organization of this kind. During the great excitement which prevailed some years since, when oil stocks and oil companies were the main centre of attraction and general theme of conversation, and when fortunes were sometimes made in a day, people were reckless; bought almost anything in the shape of a certificate, provided there was some high sounding name printed on it; and it has since turned out that many of them have parted with everything they had in the world. That there were some meritorious oil companies is conceded; but the great majority of them were almost worthless and, intrinsically, had the truth been known, the stock was not worth the paper it was printed on. Many of these companies have been swept out of existence—the property of a great number of them having been seized and sold by the sheriff for a mere song.

The "TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY" is just now attracting considerable attention, and it is justly entitled to all the consideration it is receiving. Of the reliability and prosperity of this company, the 33 per cent. in dividends within the last three months give ample evidence, besides having money enough in the Treasury to make another dividend of five per cent., and a considerable amount of oil unsold. The "Triumph," as we had occasion to note the other day, is receiving about five hundred barrels of oil per day, yielding a very handsome income, and it looks now as though the old stockholders will soon have all their money back in dividends, and they will then have the stock for nothing. The officers and managers of this Company are gentlemen of integrity and experience—men who see that the affairs of the Company are conducted honestly and intelligently, as well as with a view to economy; and the stock is mostly in the hands of parties who bought as an investment and not to manipulate.

—The progress made in funding the National debt during the past year makes it certain that in August 1868 nothing will be outstanding, calling for gold, but the United States notes and fractional currency. The clamor of the inflationists, that the customs and the internal revenue will fall under contraction of the currency to points where the interest on the debt and ordinary expenses cannot be met, is without substantial foundation, as each recurring debt statement shows, and as future returns will show in a more marked degree, if any fair amount of success attends the collection of the whisky tax, now stolen by dishonest Treasury officials and distillers. The Treasury has a reserve at its command more than six months expenses of all kinds, and the people have assured to them a bounteous harvest, which gives them the means of consuming largely of imported goods and domestic manufactures. It is within the control of the Secretary to restore the national finances to order, and at the same time return steadily and rapidly to a specie currency.

—The recent English circulars allude to the American trade in British textile fabrics in a very despondent tone, and it is evident that the excessive shipments of last year will not be renewed this season. This ought to give an opportunity for some profit in this branch of business, but says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, last year was a very trying one to the importers of British dry goods, and the entire mass of fabrics thus landed averaged in the return far less than invoiced cost. Even with a large surplus of capital, the shippers on the other side are not likely to repeat this experiment to the same extent, and this must be more favorable to the trade. The same paper adds:

"Last year the business of New York in this branch reached about the middle of August, and the indications are that it will not be much longer delayed this season. There will, of course, be much less early pressure to sell, owing to the falling off in receipts and diminished stock; but the legitimate effect of this would be an extra eagerness in the demand, so that the trade ought to be equally brisk, the first advances in this case coming down from the buyer instead of the importer."

There is generally a little more movement in trade circles, a little more disposition on the part of the country trade to operate. The bountiful harvests all over the country cannot fail to impart a new energy to industry, and the prospects of a good fall and winter trade are favorable. Perhaps, says the Philadelphia *North American*, in this connection, the chief obstacle to a speedy return of activity consists in the general and exaggerated ideas relative to a decline in prices. Consumers everywhere hesitate to make purchases in consequence of the expectation of a crash in the market. We do look, however, for a reduction of prices in several branches of trade, but not to say very considerable extent.

—The export demand for gold is regarded as ceased, and the actual wants of the market are confined to purchases of about half a million per day for custom duties. The sales from the Treasury are supposed to be about as much. The customs for the month at all the ports of the country are estimated at fifteen to sixteen millions, which, at the ruling premium, will yield from $21,000,000 to $22,000,000 currency revenues to the Treasury, in the absence of any demand to pay gold interest. In addition to these sales, the Secretary would not object to entering, for gold, the old 6 per cents. of the United States of 1847-9, due on the 1st of December, 1867, and 20th of June, 1868, amounting together to $4,432,000, at a fair discount, say 92½ per cent., from the face of the bonds. He has gold enough on hand belonging to the Government to do this and still hold a reserve equal to eight months' gold interest on the public debt. He anticipates a material reduction of currency balances in the course of the present month, but until this occurs, and while the foreign exchanges are ruling ½@¾ per cent. below the gold standard by reason of the anxiety to employ foreign balances in the New York money market, he will probably not sell gold very freely merely to relieve the speculations short in the gold room. The exchange trade demand is another affair, and he is no doubt willing to accommodate this to the full extent of his receipts.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. feltf:ag

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 12, 1867.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is a slight improvement to note in the demand for some few articles, but, generally speaking, prices have undergone no important changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady, with a fair local demand, and continued light arrivals; we continue to quote prime Penna and Ohio Red at $2,10@2,15. Oats quiet but steady; prime old may be quoted at 73@80c, in store. There is an improved demand for Corn, and prices are a shade higher; sale of 3 cars at $1,02, and 5 cars on private terms. Rye is quiet, and may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at $1,10 @1,15. No movement in Barley, as yet.

FLOUR—The market is a shade firmer, and there is a steady local demand at previous prices—$11@11,50 for good to choice brands of old Spring Wheat, and new Winter. Fancy brands are still quoted at $14, to the trade, and $16, in a retail way. Rye Flour, $8,25 for old.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged; one house reports sales of 5000 pounds Shoulders at 12½c; 2000 do Ribbed Sides at 14½c, and 7000 do Sugar Cured Hams at 21½c. Lard is dull but firm at 13c@13½c for prime kettle rendered in tierces, and 14c in kegs. Mess Pork is quoted at $24. Dried Beef, 24@26c.

BUTTER—Prime fresh pail and firkin Butter is in good demand, and sells readily at 20c, and the stock is light. Common packed Butter is very dull.

EGGS—Continue very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we quote fresh packed nominal at 18c.

GREEN APPLES—Continue to come in slowly, and with a continued good demand, the market is steady, and prices are well maintained, ranging from $4,00@5,00 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unchanged at $3 per bbl—the arrivals by rail and express are falling off.

SALT—Is dull and unchanged; Allegheny river brands are quoted at $2,30 per bbl, on track, and $2,40, delivered.

OIL—Lard Oil—city brands—is quoted at 85c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged—sales reported at scales at $15@20 per ton.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 12, 1867.

CRUDE—The market continues dull and weak, though prices remain unchanged. For spot oil, in round lots of 3000 or 5000 bbls, there are no sellers below 12c, and some holders are asking 12½. Barreled oil can be had at 19½c, on wharf, bbls to be returned, but there seems to be no demand for oil in this shape. For the last four months of this year, buyer's option, there are buyers at 12@12½c, and seller's at 12½c. Sale of 2500 bbls for 1868, buyer's option, at 14c, at Oil City, or 13½c. delivered here, and 85 bbls Smith's Ferry, on spot, at 9½c. Private advices from Oil City report the market dull, and $5,25 was given as the nominal price.

REFINED—The market was again very quiet to-day, and apparently a little weak, though compared with Saturday, prices have undergone no quotable change. Spot oil may be quoted at 27½c; all this month, buyer's option, 26½@26¾c; September at 26½c, and for the last four months, same option, at 23½c. Sale of three 500 barrel lots for September, at 26½c. The demand, both for present and future delivery seems to be somewhat restricted, but the offerings, in this market at least, are light, as our refiners are pretty well sold up, and they do not seem inclined to enter into new contracts at present prices.

—The numerous efforts, made with apparent success, to render Petroleum available as a fuel on steam vessels and locomotives, seem to foreshadow a highly important extension of the sphere of usefulness of that great staple. We have not seen any detailed account of the measures proposed to secure the safety of vessels which are to use Petroleum, but presume the objections which, in view of the numerous accidents might be urged on this score, can be easily overcome without much difficulty. As to the future supply of Petroleum opinions differ, though some scientific men think that in Pennsylvania it is inexhaustible. The Philadelphia *North American* seems to think that the sinking of so many wells in the oil regions of that State, has not been beneficial, inasmuch as it reduced the price of Petroleum to ruinously low rates, glutted the markets and exhausted the supply too fast. It argues that where ten wells draw upon the same store of petroleum, one well would answer the purpose better than the ten. So it has happened that in consequence of the great number of wells all of them produce a diminished stock of oil. The aggregate yield, which was at one time 15,000 barrels daily, has been reduced to 3000 barrels. That paper does not fear the exhaustion of the oil, for though hundreds of wells are stopped flowing, and abandoned derricks are seen everywhere, the natural accumulation of the ages goes on just the same. The trade thus needs is the development of a broader area. Doubtless Petroleum will be discovered in paying quantities in other States than where the most of it is now obtained, and this must be done gradually, and by practical men instead of speculators.—*New York Shipping List.*

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Wightman & Anderson, 50 bbls refined to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

W. Lockart & Frew, 207 do do, Philadelphia.

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New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton firm and quiet; sales 800 bales at 26c for middling upland. Flour; receipts 13,899 bbls and 1,677 bags; market opened 10c better for old, and heavy for new, closing quiet for old, and rather easy for new; sales 10,400 bbls at $6,70 @7,75 for superfine State and western, $8,20 @10,20 for extra western, $10,20@12,35 for choice do, $9,60@10,65 for superfine Ohio, $10,70@12,50 for trade brands, and $10@15 for low to fancy St. Louis; California dull; sales 300 at $12,50@14,75. Rye Flour steady; sales 100 bbls at $7@9,25. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat; receipts 20,835 bush; market dull and drooping; sales 31,800 bush at $1,85 for No 3, $2,15 for No 1 do, $2@2,35 for new red and amber Southern, $2,50@2,57½ for amber State, and $2,60@2,68 for white California. Rye firm; sales 4,500 bush Canada at $1,48@1,50. Barley and Barley Malt quiet. Corn, receipts 314,867 bush; market 1@2c lower, and active at the decline; sales 294,000 bush at $1,06@1,08 for new mixed western, $1,08@1,09 for very choice do, and $1,02@1,05 for unsound. Oats; receipts 33,429 bush; scarce and firm; sales 18,000 bush at 89@94c for western, and 90@92c for new Ohio. Stock in warehouse—Wheat, 90,171 bush; corn, 863,724 bush; oats, 300,949 bush; rye, 32,785 bush; barley, 12,376 bush; Barley Malt 45,602 bush; peas, 28,276 bush; Rice nominal. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; sales 75 hhds and 250 boxes fair to good refining at 11½@11¾c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 70@72c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet, at 13½@14c for crude in bulk; 27½@28c for refined in bond. Pork steady; sales 300 bbls at $24,50@25,40 for new mess, closing at $25,50 cash; $22,75 for old do; $25,75@26 for prime, and $22,25@22,50 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet. Cut meats unchanged; sales 250 pkgs. Lard quiet; sales 625 bbls at 12½@13c for new. Butter steady, choice dull. Freights to Liverpool decidedly firmer; engagements of 50,000 bu corn per steam at 5½d, and 7500 bu wheat per steam at 6½d.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet and steady for Old and dull and declining for New. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower for New. Old quiet and unchanged. Rye dull, at $1,40 @1,42 for Western. Oats steady, at 82@86c for Western, and 91@92c for Ohio. Corn steady, at $1,08@1,08½ for prime new Mixed Western, and $1,02@1,07 for Unsound do. Pork steady and not so firm, but sells at $25,50 cash, sellers at 25,75, buyers at $25,30; sales of 500 bbls Mess, sellers option, September, $23,40. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats dull and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 13@13¾c for fair to prime Steam, and 13¾@14c for Kettle Rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Flour firmer and the supply is light, but prices are higher; family at $10@10,50. Wheat in light supply and the market is firmer; prices are 5c higher for red, closing at $2,10 for No. 1; white unchanged. Corn dull and prices lower; closing at 84c for No. 1 mixed. Oats firmer at 53@55c. Rye unchanged with light receipts; No. 1 held at $1, but buyers won't pay over 95c. Cotton firmer; middling at 26@26. Whisky steady at $2,30. Provisions firmer with a strong and buoyant market. Mess Pork sold at $25,75, but its value generally held at $24. Bulk meats 1c higher, at 12½c for shoulders, and sides at 13¾. Bacon firm and wanted to 12½@13½c for shoulders and sides, and 15½@15½c for clear rib and sides, the latter are now generally held at 16c. There is a good consumptive demand, not only from the South, but many orders are being filled from the interior of this and the adjoining States. Hams are steady at common, 13½@13¾c, and sugar cured at 20@ 22c. Lard is firmer, with sales at 12¼c, holders asking 12½c. Prime fresh Butter is scarce and in demand at 19@22c, but all other kinds are dull and not wanted. Cheese is unchanged and dull at 11@12c. Eggs are very dull and not valuable at over 16c, shippers count, at 17@19c for selected. Flax seed in demand at $2. Receipts continue large. Coffee is firm at 22@25c. Sugar at 12@15c for raw. Potatoes are very dull and the market is overstocked, and prices are irregular. Wood is buying at $5@6. Exchange is dull, selling at par. The weather is very hot; thermometer, 90 deg.

Cattle Sales at London, Ohio.

The *Union*, of Thursday, reports: Excessive heat and clouds seemed, on Tuesday, only to stimulate the traders on our streets, while the sparkle of usefulness of that great staple. We have not seen any detailed account of the measures proposed to secure the safety of vessels which are to use Petroleum, but presume the objections which, in view of the numerous accidents might be urged on this score, can be easily overcome without much difficulty. As to the future supply of Petroleum opinions differ, though some scientific men think that in Pennsylvania it is inexhaustible. The Philadelphia *North American* seems to think that the sinking of so many wells in the oil regions of that State, has not been beneficial, inasmuch as it reduced the price of Petroleum to ruinously low rates, glutted the markets and exhausted the supply too fast. It argues that where ten wells draw upon the same store of petroleum, one well would answer the purpose better than the ten. So it has happened that in consequence of the great number of wells all of them produce a diminished stock of oil. The aggregate yield, which was at one time 15,000 barrels daily, has been reduced to 3000 barrels. That paper does not fear the exhaustion of the oil, for though hundreds of wells are stopped flowing, and abandoned derricks are seen everywhere, the natural accumulation of the ages goes on just the same. The trade thus needs is the development of a broader area. Doubtless Petroleum will be discovered in paying quantities in other States than where the most of it is now obtained, and this must be done gradually, and by practical men instead of speculators.—*New York Shipping List.*

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy and quiet at 5@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾ for first bills. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 140¾, advancing to 140¾, and closing at 140¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks quiet; Coupons '81, 111¾; do '62, 113½; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 110¾; do new, 108½; 7-30s, first series, 107⅝, second series, 107⅞; third series, 107⅞.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $230,427,240; decrease, $1,512,770; specie, $5,311,997; decrease, $1,149,902; circulation, $33,505,278; increase, $6,161; deposits, $126,400,766; decrease, $1,745,549; legal tenders, $76,047,431; increase, $948,669.

STOCKS

Dull and heavy, though the closing prices above were the lowest of the day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Ohio certificates, 27¾@27¾; Canton, 28¾@ 29¾; Cumberland, 35@36½; Quicksilver, 32@ 32½; Mariposa, 10¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45¼@45¾; Pacific, 143¾@145¾; Atlantic, 111¾@112¾; New York Central, 104¾@ 105; Erie, 70¾; Hudson 121¼@122; Reading, 104¾@105; Missouri Central, 110@110¼; Missouri Southern, 81¼@81½; Illinois Central, 119¾@119¾; Pittsburgh, 93@93½; Toledo, 123@123¾; Rock Island, 102¾@102¾; Northwestern, 47@47¾; Preferred, 69¼@70; Fort Wayne, 106½@106¾; Wabash, 31; St. Paul Preferred, 67; Adams Express, 73¾; Wells & Fargo, 66½; American, 72¾; Merchants' Union, 16¼@17.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull; Eldorado 245@255; Smith & Parmelee 325@355; Rocky Mountain 150; Corydon 110; Gregory 625; Quartz Hill 180; Boston 150; La Crosse 85; Davidson 210@215.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $10,317,129; Payments, $10,309,730; Balance, $12,077,611.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 12.—Grain in store—wheat, 35,000 bush; corn, 467,500 bush; oats, 30,000 bush rye, 2,300 bush. Receipts—flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 35,000 bush; corn, 349,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; rye 17,000 bush. Shipments—corn, 78,000 bush. Flour quiet; spring $10,15@10,25; white western $12,50@ 13,00. Wheat in good demand; new white $2,40; new white Kentucky $2,30@2,35; new white Michigan $2,30@2,35. Corn dull, unsettled and 2c lower; early sales of 15,000 bush per sample at 94@95c, and later sales of 24,000 bush No 2 mixed western at 92c, closing firm. Oats; small sales at about 75c for western and Ohio. Barley nominal. Rye; sales 6000 at $1,15. Mess Pork $23,50 per bbl. Lard dull at 12½c. Receipts—4,800 bbls flour, 41,000 bush wheat, 13,000 bush corn, 50,400 bush oats. Shipments—4,500 barrels flour; 10,000 bush wheat; 188,500 bush corn; 27,700 bush oats.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Coffee quiet. Flour—the stock is mostly composed of low grades; flour is wanted for shipment, but buyers are holding back for low prices; City Milling Extra $11,50@12,00. Wheat dull; prime Wheat Superfine, $8,50. Wheat favors buyers; White, $2,15@2,40; Red, $2,30@2,50 for good. Corn white, 90@95c; Mixed, $1,04@1,11. Yellow $1,12@1,17. Oats—large sales at 70@ 77c. Whisky—Free $2,09, and in bond 89@ 89c. Provisions unchanged.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—Sales of 87 hhds tobacco at $4,50 for good to fine leaf, and $1,00@3,00 for selections. Superfine Flour $7; No. 1, $10,50. Wheat higher at $1,80@2. Corn dull at $1 for white. Oats dull at 70c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork $25,50 in bulk, and 65c for old. Mess Pork $25,50. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams, 19@20c. Lard, in tierces, 13½c. Raw Whisky $2,30 in bond. Cotton 28@28½.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, August 12.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; Spring No 2 Milwaukee in fair demand; No. 2 Milwaukee Club $2,05. Corn closed quiet and easier; sales early of 25,000 bus No. 1 Illinois 96c@97c. Other grains scarce and quiet. Lake imports—44,000 bus wheat. Canal exports—8,900 bus wheat and 31,300 bu corn.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Cotton firm; uplands, 27@28c. Corn, white 90c; mixed 85c. Oats, 55@60c. Hay, $25@28. Flour steady, old Wheat; receipts, 50@60 bbls. Pork, $25,75@26,00. Bacon unchanged; clear sides, 16½c. Lard, 13@14c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour is very dull. Wheat steady at $2,25@2,35 for new red. Corn weak at $1,14 for mixed western. Oats steady at 74@75 for new. Provisions easier. Mess Pork at $24,50. Whisky is unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13—The Cattle market is active and unsettled. Beeves; sales of 2,500 at $10@17. Sheep firm; 5,000 at $5,50@ 6,50. Hogs in fair demand; sales of 3,000 at $10@10,25.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 12.—Beef Cattle dull at $6,00@6,75 for first class steers. Hogs fairly active and 15@20c higher, at $5,50@5,80; receipts 9,150 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—The demand for dry goods improving, and the market firm. No change in prices.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, August 12—7 cars pig iron, Moorhead & Co, 65 m shingles, A A Harker; 3300 feet lumber, Clark & McConigle; 1251 blooms iron, Singer, Nimick & Co; 6 half bbls japan, A B Mills; 60 box starch Arbuckles & Co; 19 kgs 10 bbls tobacco, Shoemaker & Lang; 12 fox cheese, J B Caulfield; 210 kgs powder, N & J M Rood; 102 sks wool, McKim; 1 car brick, Graff, Bennett & Co; 68 sks rags, B Coppenheimer; 10 bbls oil, H Chase; 23 do do, S B Floyd; 1 car sturtievar to order; 43 bbls oil, W Wilson; 3 bbls pears, J Herbert; 3 bbls apples, R J Thomas; 25 bbls vinegar, A Bailon; 4 bbls pears, Culp & Sheppard; 2 do do, 2 do eggs, owner; 4 do pears, L H Voigt & Co; 5 do do, 10 do eggs, Fetzer & Armstrong; 7 bbls apples, 1 do potatoes, H Rea 2d; 14 bbls apples, Vangorder & Shepard; 103 oil bbls, W J Steel & Bro; 29 sks oats, 1 keg tobacco, 3 do butter, 1 sack rags, 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg beans, 4 kegs eggs, Head & Metzgar; 20 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 20 bbls flour, Schneiback & Schott; 50 bbls oil, McKenna & Rogers; 110 sks oats, Kennedy & Lothrop.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., August 12—1 car millfeed, Keil & Ritchart; 500 lbs lead, E E Zeigler; 4 cars coal, Wightman & Anderson; 1 car hay, Hay & Lee; 14 kgs nuts, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 200 pigs lead, McKee & Bro; 2 cars staves, Adams & Bro; 2 bbls tobacco, M Hegel; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 7 bbls apples, 5 bbls eggs, Vogle & Co do flour, S B Floyd; 117 sks rks rye, J Zeigler; 1 bbl bacon, A Woods; 6 cks pearl ash, McKee & Bro; 100 hides, J H Baldwin; 1 car barrel whisky, F Goodwin; 3 doz tubs 3 do pails, Mundorff & Ingraw; 3 bbls eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 1 do, More & Davison; 2 bbls vinegar, J K Smith & Co; 4 pkgs wooden ware, J Mills & Son; 19 do do, J D Braun; 20 bbls brown corn, W Mardorf; 1 car millfeed, Bricker & Co; 54 nests baskets, J Knox.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., August 12—150 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 5 kgs lard, Miller & Co; 2 bbls apples, Markle, Dickson & Co; 40 sks oats, Jas Scott; 2 bbls eggs, 32 W Rankin; 32 do do, Meanor & Harper; 74 do wheat, Mellon & Henry; 4 bbls liquor, B Trautman; 1 car grain, Hogg & Hood; 1 bbl brown; 1 car scrap iron, G D Whitcomb; 14 bales hemp, F Beckert & Co; 10 sks feathers, G D bbls oil, R S Bellerd & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lang; 2 cars coal, Markle & Co; 2 do do, Hastings & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shoaf & Jacobs; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 do do, Bricker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 12—14 bxs soap, Munroe & Co; 16 do do cheese, Moore & Davison; 152 sks wheat, 32 do flour, S C Meacham; 600 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 172 bags oats, Jos Craig; 147 bbls oil, 47 do rye, 47 do barley, G P Gerai; 118 bbls apples, Pitts Paper Co; 9 cans olives, Halvs & Robertson; 1 car wheat, Gilmore; 1 bbl do; 146 sks flaxseed, M B Suydam; 100 bbls flour, 100 bbls corn, S Knox & Son; 2 hhds tobacco, E & W Jenkinson; 2 cars wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 4 do wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 18 bxs cheese, Hahn & Hadley.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD August 12—28 bbls oil, O E Jones; 16 do do, A Y R R Co; 2 pkgs butter, J D Strouse; 1 do do, 5 bbls eggs, H Sanders; 1 do do 1 bx butter, L J Bianchart; 1 do do, J Selbert; 1 do do, F K Haffey; 2 car mdse,